

By Mr. MAHAN: Papers to accompany House bill 8570, for the relief of Mary Dolan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MONDELL: Petition of citizens of Smithfield, Utah, favoring legislation taxing all mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of New York: Petition of the Musicians' Association of Buffalo, N. Y., protesting against the seamen's bill (S. 136) as applicable to the Great Lakes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: Papers to accompany House bill 9059, granting an increase of pension to William E. Lang; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers in support of House bill 8042, granting a pension to Charles B. Cundiff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers in support of House bill 8053, for the relief of the heirs of James A. Smith; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TREADWAY: Petition of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of Hampden County, Mass., favoring the passage of legislation to destroy polygamy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALLIN: Petition of the Mohawk National Bank, Schenectady, N. Y., favoring the passage of certain amendments to the proposed currency bill; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WILSON of New York: Petition of the Manufacturers and Business Men's Association of New York, favoring amendments to the Federal reserve bill; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, November 29, 1913.

The Senate met at 2 o'clock p. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord our God, the earth is full of Thy glory. Thou dost speak to us through a thousand voices. All Thy ministries are love. Thou dost appeal to the highest and best within us by a thousand providences that surround our lives. Thou art leading us to express the best we have in all the forms of activity in this life.

We seek for the light that cometh from above, for the revelation of Thy glory in the face of Jesus Christ. We pray that Thou wilt speak to us not only through the manifold ministries of grace and through the nature world about us, but touch our hearts with Thine own divine power and whisper Thy messages of grace to our listening ears.

This day may we follow God's voice and obey God's command. For Christ's sake. Amen.

NAMING A PRESIDING OFFICER.

The Secretary (James M. Baker) read the following communication:

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, November 29, 1913.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. JOHN RANDOLPH THORNTON, a Senator from the State of Louisiana, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES P. CLARKE,
President pro tempore.

Mr. THORNTON thereupon took the chair as Presiding Officer and directed that the Secretary read the Journal of the proceedings of the last legislative day.

THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday last was read and approved.

BUZZARDS BAY BUOY, MASS. (S. DOC. NO. 245).

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Commerce, acknowledging the receipt of Senate resolution of the 25th instant, relative to the placing of a buoy and the marking of that part of the public navigable waters of the United States in Buzzards Bay, which will become a much frequented trade route upon the opening of the Cape Cod Canal, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

SAN FRANCISCO WATER SUPPLY (S. DOC. NO. 246).

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of October 13, 1913, a report of the Board of Army Engineers, together with a report of the Geological Survey, relative to the Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mokelumne, and Cosumnes Rivers in California.

Mr. BORAH. I understand there are exhibits and illustrations accompanying the report, and I ask that they may be printed in connection therewith.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the absence of objection, the request of the Senator from Idaho is granted. The communication and accompanying papers and illustrations will lie on the table and be printed, the bill relating to this subject having been reported.

Mr. BORAH subsequently said: I move to reconsider the vote whereby the Senate agreed to the printing of the illustrations accompanying the report from the Secretary of the Interior which was laid before the Senate this morning.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. BORAH. I ask that 500 additional copies of the report be printed without the illustrations for the use of the Senate document room.

There being no objection, the order was agreed to and it was reduced to writing, as follows:

Ordered, That 500 additional copies of the communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of October 13, 1913, a report of the Board of Army Engineers, together with a report of the Geological Survey, relative to the Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mokelumne, and Cosumnes Rivers in California, be printed without illustrations for the use of the Senate document room.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by D. K. Hempstead, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed a concurrent resolution providing that the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 2d day of December, 1913, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES—PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. KERN. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the concurrent resolution which has just been received from the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate House concurrent resolution No. 24, which was read, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 2d day of December, 1913, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make them.

Mr. KERN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the resolution will be agreed to.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I do not ask for a ye-and-nay vote, but I do think a vote should be taken on agreeing to the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER presented petitions of sundry citizens of San Francisco and Berkeley, in the State of California, and a petition of sundry citizens of De Kalb, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation granting to the city of San Francisco the right to use the waters of the Hetch Hetchy Valley, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the memorial of H. D. Hoover and sundry other citizens of the United States, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation granting to the city of San Francisco the right to use the waters of the Hetch Hetchy Valley, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BURTON presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Steubenville, Ohio, remonstrating against the proposed dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GALLINGER. I present a memorial signed by 95 leading citizens of the city of Keene, N. H., protesting against the so-called Hetch Hetchy bill. As the bill is on the calendar, I move that the memorial lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. NORRIS presented a petition of the Woman's Relief Corps of Indianola, Nebr., and a petition of Indianola Post, No. 154, Department of Nebraska, Grand Army of the Republic of Indianola, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation granting increase of pensions to widows of soldiers who served in the Civil War, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Sacramento, Cal., praying that an appropriation be made for the construction of four new battleships and all necessary auxiliary boats, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Rotary Club of Los Angeles, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the drainage of the western slope of the Rocky Mountains and the safeguarding of the water supply thereof, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. BURLEIGH presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Waterville, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation granting flood protection to the lower Mississippi River and the reclamation of its alluvial lands, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. TOWNSEND:

A bill (S. 3487) granting a pension to Gertrude Smith (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey:

A bill (S. 3488) for the relief of Ernest C. Stahl; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BORAH:

A bill (S. 3489) granting an increase of pension to John F. Sacks (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3490) granting a pension to Ella Taylor (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 3491) granting a pension to William W. McDaniel (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LANE:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 83) authorizing preliminary examination and survey of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers from Portland to the sea; to the Committee on Commerce.

WORKS OF ART IN CAPITOL.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 222), which was read and referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved, That 2,000 additional copies of Senate Document 169, entitled "Works of Art in the United States Capitol Building, Including Biographies of the Artists," be printed for the use of the folding room of the Senate.

SAN FRANCISCO WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, the bill known as the Hetch Hetchy bill has been set down as the special order for Monday next. One of the most important features of the discussion will involve the question of the effect of the bill upon the water users and farmers of the San Joaquin Valley. I ask that the following telegram be read to the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., November 27, 1913.

WILLIAM E. BORAH,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Water users and farmers earnestly protest against passage Hetch Hetchy bill. San Francisco does not need water, while every gallon is absolutely necessary for future development San Joaquin Valley. Official reports show 170,000,000 gallons daily can be developed from present sources. San Francisco enough 40 years. If additional needed, 200,000,000 daily can be obtained Eel River free from conflicting claims and delivered San Francisco for less than \$30,000,000, including Snow Mountain power plant; water shortage here result failure to develop present supply. Power privilege, Tuolumne River, should be reserved for development San Joaquin Valley. Two hundred thousand acres will remain arid if storage right be given San Francisco. Valley's whole future depends on storage, as limit natural flow has been reached. Leaving for Washington to-day. Ample prepared to sustain every statement above made.

THEODORE A. BELL,

Attorney for Water Users' Association of Stanislaus County.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, a letter was published some time ago and printed as a Senate document, as I remember, from Mr. Gifford Pinchot, giving the reasons why he is in favor of this bill. That letter has been circulated very generally and has caused considerable discussion and attracted a great deal of attention. Mr. R. U. Johnson, of New York, a man who has given great consideration to this subject, has written an answer to the same. I ask that it be read.

Mr. LANE. Who is the author of the letter?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Robert Underwood Johnson, of New York. In the absence of objection, the Secretary will read the letter.

The Secretary read as follows:

327 LEXINGTON AVENUE,
New York, November 6, 1913.

Hon. WILLIAM E. BORAH,
United States Senate, Washington.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I have just seen the letter of September 18, 1913, addressed to Dr. Noble, of Spokane, from Mr. Gifford Pinchot, stating his attitude regarding the Hetch Hetchy bill. As this is a matter of public interest and Mr. Pinchot's letter has been published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I beg to reply to it point by point. Mr. Pinchot says:

"First. I am fully persuaded that there is no other comparable source of supply available at anything like a reasonable cost to the cities around San Francisco Bay."

Answer. The advisory board of Army engineers reports that there are several other sources of supply, any one of which would be available at a cost which, in the absence of any adequate and impartial investigation, the board estimates at \$13,000,000 in favor of the Hetch Hetchy scheme. (Report, p. 50.) The board distinctly states that no thorough or complete investigation has been made of any other source except the Sacramento River. It is claimed that half a dozen other sources are available. Mr. Pinchot is here considering the "reasonable cost" to San Francisco, but that is only one side of the question. Of course San Francisco wishes to get its water as cheaply as possible and wishes the Nation to help foot the bills, but the question of reasonable cost is one that must be considered from the point of view of the Nation as well as of the city. It is being demonstrated that an overwhelming proportion of the people, including a host of conservationists, differ with Mr. Pinchot's view of what constitutes a reasonable cost to the Nation.

"Second. That the supply of surface water furnished by the Spring Valley Water Co. is adequate neither in quality nor in quantity."

Answer. Mr. Freeman, the expert for the city, in his report, page 16, says: "The present quality of the water furnished by the Spring Valley Water Co. is, I believe, thoroughly wholesome and safe." Here is a flat contradiction of Mr. Pinchot. As to quantity nobody doubts that it is desirable for San Francisco ultimately to supplement its existing supply, but this need not be done at the sacrifice of the Hetch Hetchy Valley, which Mr. Pinchot in his testimony before the House committee admits is "one of the great wonders of the world." San Francisco has abundant water in the near-by Coast Range to serve it for 40 or 50 years. According to Mr. Freeman and the Army board the Hetch Hetchy plan is to provide for a time 50 years thereafter.

"Third. That the injury to the Hetch Hetchy by substituting a lake for the present swampy floor of the valley, all due allowances being made for whatever reduction in the height of the walls there may be, is altogether unimportant compared with the benefits to be derived from its use as a reservoir."

Answer. This is Mr. Pinchot's way of minimizing the immense and permanent benefits derived by the people from great natural scenery. According to John Muir the present floor of the valley is not swampy, and the beauty of the valley, all that gives it character and charm, will be destroyed by making of it a municipal water tank. Mr. Pinchot is measuring the value of our noblest scenery in dollars and cents. He has never shown any feeling for the conservation of great scenery, nor has he ever given any championship to the higher uses of such wonderlands as resorts for pleasure and repose, the inspiration of beauty and the cultivation of health. We believe the Creator's masterpieces should not be tinkered by engineers or politicians.

"Fourth. That the sanitary regulations included in the bill absolutely dispose of the plea, untenable at all times, that what San Francisco is asking for is control of half of Yosemite Park instead of merely the Hetch Hetchy reservoir."

Answer. This is very much like saying of a man that while his heart, lungs, stomach, and alimentary canal are in diseased condition, the rest of his body is in perfect health. The Tuolumne River, which runs through the Hetch Hetchy, drains a watershed that must be controlled by San Francisco if that valley is to be used as a reservoir. The bill would virtually prohibit camping within 300 feet of any stream. The watershed is a perfect network of streams, and this regulation would prevent campers from free access to the wonderful Tuolumne Cascades, which in many places are not 300 feet distant from sheer walls. With due respect to Mr. Pinchot, his argument on this point is a quibble. It would be the old story of the tent and the camel's head.

"Fifth. That much of the opposition has its root in the unwillingness of waterpower and transportation interests in and around San Francisco to see the city get possession of the large power it will develop if the grant goes through."

Answer. This statement, in my judgment, is entirely without foundation. The movement to oppose the bill, with which more than three-fourths of the members of the Sierra Club of San Francisco and many other organizations throughout the country have been connected, has had no relation whatever to such interests as Mr. Pinchot mentions. The endeavor to make this bill appear a measure to save San Francisco from a monopoly or from vicious commercial interests is without basis in fact. The president of the so-called monopoly is for the bill. In all the discussion of this question no one has yet mentioned, as far as I know, a single instance of opposition by commercial interests. Why are they not named? Even if there were such opposition it would not affect the conclusive objections to the scheme from the point of view of national policy.

"Sixth. That the public welfare will be immensely better served by the joint use of Hetch Hetchy for beauty and for utility than by depriving the future millions around San Francisco Bay of the use of a valley—a use which will not destroy its beauty—rather than by keeping it untouched for the benefit of the very small number of comparatively well-to-do to whom it will be accessible."

Answer. This is Mr. Pinchot's private opinion and contains no argument whatever. He entirely ignores the vast utility of beauty. Man does not live by bread alone. The beauty of Hetch Hetchy would be destroyed by flooding its floor and substituting an ugly dam and reservoir, and its continued use for the purpose to which it was dedicated will in no way deprive the future millions around San Francisco of water. When Mr. Pinchot speaks of keeping it untouched for the benefit of the very small number of comparatively well-to-do to whom it will be accessible, he makes an argument which would have dedicated the Yosemite Valley itself to San Francisco's use as a water supply. There was a time when the Yosemite Valley was "inaccessible." It also is being kept untouched for the benefit of a very small number of comparatively well-to-do people. Shall we make a water tank also of the Yosemite Valley? What is needed is a 9-mile road to make Hetch

Hetchy easily accessible. This done, not only would one of the great wonders of the world, as Mr. Pinchot calls it, be open to the public, but the overcrowding of the Yosemite Valley by campers would be relieved by diversion to the equally feasible camping place in the Hetch Hetchy.

Mr. Pinchot says that "the intermittent æsthetic enjoyment of less than 1 per cent is being balanced against the daily comfort and welfare of 99 per cent." Apply this to the Yosemite Valley. The percentage of travel there is very small when compared with the number of residents in San Francisco. The enjoyment is intermittent and, in most persons, æsthetic. Must we, therefore, give up the Yosemite Valley? Mr. Pinchot's argument proves too much. Where is his imagination? What he should say is that the great permanent and phenomenal beauty of the Nation's national park, with all its possibilities of happiness for all the people and for the future, is being balanced against an assumed expense on the part of a city of \$13,000,000 and against the fact that it is not necessary for the Nation to give up these treasures of natural scenery to the use of a municipality. It is simply absurd to say that the greatest of the three camping places in the Yosemite Park is not to be destroyed when the floor of this valley is flooded. People do not camp in 200 feet of water. To those camping places will resort an increasing number of the people of the hot and arid San Joaquin Valley. It is the potentiality of enjoyment and usefulness that makes it obligatory upon the Nation to save its as yet comparatively little used wonderlands. Nothing is more useful than beauty. Without it life is only a race for the trough. Mr. Pinchot speaks as though beauty existed only for dilettanti. In some form or other it is the lifeblood of happiness. Our countrymen are a beauty-loving people and jealously devoted to our superb scenery.

I have not said anything here of the fact that the waters that flow through the Yosemite National Park can be used without destroying the scenery by being impounded below the park for the use of the farmers of the San Joaquin Valley. This is testified to by Mr. O'Shaughnessy, city engineer of San Francisco, in a report to William H. Crocker, of San Francisco, which Francis Burton Harrison conveyed to Secretary Fisher. Mr. F. H. Newell, Chief of the Reclamation Service, told the House committee that this is feasible. Certainly if propinquity is to have any weight in this matter, the farmers of the San Joaquin Valley have a better right to the Hetch Hetchy watershed than the city of San Francisco. Senator WORKS, of California, is authority for saying that 99 per cent of these farmers are opposed to the bill. Mr. Vogelsang, one of the representatives of the city at Washington, admits that 98 per cent are in opposition.

The time has come to take the discussion of this matter out of the range of engineers' reports and into that of large public policy. I think the people of this country believe in the conservation that conserves, and that they think the conservation of natural beauty a matter of immense importance.

Mr. Pinchot is the one man chiefly responsible for this assault upon the national park system. In 1906, after San Francisco had entirely abandoned it, he revived the scheme in the following letter:

NOVEMBER 15, 1906.

MR. MARSDEN MANSON,
2010 Gough Street, San Francisco, Cal.

MY DEAR MR. MANSON: I can not, of course, attempt to forecast the action of the new Secretary of the Interior [Garfield] on the San Francisco watershed question, but my advice to you is to assume that his attitude will be favorable and to make the necessary preparations to set the case before him. I had supposed from an item in the paper that the city had definitely given up the Lake Eleanor [Yosemite Park] plan and had purchased one of the other water systems. If the possibility of a supply from the Sierras is still open, you should, I think, by all means go ahead with the idea of getting it.

Very sincerely, yours,

GIFFORD PINCHOT, Forester.

Mr. Pinchot's action in this matter is of the opportunist complexion that has marked his later career. It was an endeavor to conciliate the widespread sentiment in the West of that time against "tying up" the water and timber of large sections by the conservation policy. Apparently he thought it necessary to give an object lesson in the fact that the water was to be for the use of the people, but he did not make the distinction—and here is the vital point—between the uses of the forest reserves, which are to conserve water and timber to supply the people, under proper official supervision, and the uses of the national parks, so admirably stated in the report of the Public Lands Committee of the House which recommended the creation of the Yosemite National Park in 1890. That report said: "The preservation by the Government in all its original beauty of a region like this seems to the committee to be a duty to the present and future generations. The rapid increase of population and the resulting destruction of natural objects make it incumbent upon the Government, in so far as may be, to preserve the wonders and beauties of our country from injury and destruction, in order that they may afford pleasure as well as instruction to the people."

The men who made this report (Judge Holman was one of them) were not "æsthetes," and they laid down an enlightened basis of legislation. The question of the destruction of a phenomenal health and pleasure resort of the Nation is not a mere matter of æsthetic nicety, a tweedledee and tweedledum distinction between two equally good kinds of scenery. The difference between the handiwork of the Creator and the artificial substitute by San Francisco politicians is the difference between worship and sacrilege.

Sincerely, yours,

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON,
Chairman National Committee for the
Preservation of the Yosemite National Park.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was written a conclusive judgment on this point has been announced in an article contributed to the Boston Transcript of November 19, 1913, by the foremost American authority on landscape, Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, who has succeeded to the work and reputation of his distinguished father (of the same name) and who is the member of the National Fine Arts Commission representing landscape treatment of Government projects. Mr. Olmsted, in this thorough, careful, and candid article, after weighing all considerations impartially, comes to the conclusion that the Hetch Hetchy project would not only ruin the beauty of the valley but open the way to further destructive invasion of the national parks by false utilitarianism. Certainly on this point no one would think of comparing the opinion of Mr. Pinchot, an expert on the economic aspects of forestry, with that of Mr. Olmsted, a trained and recognized expert on everything pertaining to the conservation of landscape beauty.

HOOR OF MEETING ON MONDAY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed. The calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

Mr. KERN. I move that when the Senate takes a recess today it be until Monday next at 10 o'clock a. m.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. BACON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 1 hour and 40 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, December 1, 1913, at 10 o'clock a. m.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate November 29, 1913.

SECRETARY OF EMBASSY.

Peter Augustus Jay to be secretary of the embassy at Rome, Italy.

GOVERNOR OF HAWAII.

L. E. Pinkham to be governor of Hawaii.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Walter M. Jones to be assistant surgeon.

William Howard Slaughter to be assistant surgeon.

James Gayley Townsend to be assistant surgeon.

MEMBERS OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Henderson S. Martin to be secretary of public instruction and vice governor.

Clinton L. Riggs to be secretary of commerce and police.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Manuel Araullo.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

John F. Pugh to be collector of customs for the District of Alaska.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

David J. Williams to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Washington.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin Alvord to be adjutant general, with the rank of colonel.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Lieut. Col. John T. Knight to be colonel.

Maj. William E. Horton to be lieutenant colonel.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

First Lieut. Marion W. Howze to be captain.

INFANTRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. Francis J. Kernan to be colonel.

Maj. William M. Wright to be lieutenant colonel.

Capt. Edward A. Shuttleworth to be major.

First Lieut. George C. Lewis to be captain.

First Lieut. Frank H. Adams to be captain.

Second Lieut. David G. C. Garrison to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. John S. Sullivan to be first lieutenant.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Second Lieut. Raymond A. Wheeler to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. W. Morris Chubb to be first lieutenant.

CAVALRY ARM.

First Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser to be captain.

First Lieut. Joseph C. Righter, jr., to be captain.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE ARMY.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

First Lieut. John E. Mort to be first lieutenant.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Lieut. Thomas D. Sloan to be first lieutenant.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

To be first lieutenants.

James Harlan Anderson.

Ethan Flagg Butler.

LeRoy William Childs.

Lane Butler Cooke.

Evan Stark Evans.
George Frank Holland.
Howard Pendleton Kirdley.
Jacob Carl Kraft.
Otis Burgess Nesbit.
Walter Scott Rountree.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Commander Mark L. Bristol to be a captain.
Lieut. Commander Roscoe C. Bulmer to be a commander.
Lieut. Roger Williams to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Guy E. Baker to be a lieutenant.

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps:
Hubley R. Owen, and
Foster H. Bowman.

POSTMASTERS.

ARKANSAS.

A. D. Agee, Gurdon.
J. E. Leeper, Dermott.

CALIFORNIA.

Alfred Belieu, Watts.
P. L. Byers, Huntington Park.
Anna Mary Carson, Compton.
M. F. Cochrane, San Rafael.
E. J. Crane, Menlo Park.
Walter J. Desmond, Long Beach (late Longbeach).
George P. Dobyns, El Monte.
Frank P. Firey, Pomona.
Thomas F. Fogarty, Marysville.
Floyd Godfrey, San Dimas.
Duncan A. Gray, Soldiers Home.
George Gribble, Scotia.
Clark McLain, Pasadena.
Abraham Mooser, Oceanpark.
Milton M. Pilkenton, Hermosa Beach.
Sophie J. Rice, King City.
D. C. Saunders, Lompoc.
William J. Simms, Gardena.
Elizabeth M. Steel, Downey.
Charles R. Thompson, Burbank.

FLORIDA.

Guy I. Metcalf, West Palm Beach.

IOWA.

William H. Fickel, Glenwood.
Wilhelm Hesseslschwerdt, Kalona.
Jasper W. Morris, Panora.
M. D. Sullivan, Wilton Junction.

KENTUCKY.

W. M. Black, Monticello.
Fannie G. Taylor, Campbellsville.

MARYLAND.

J. R. Duke, Leonardtown.
C. W. Jefferson, Federalburg.
J. F. Peach, North East.
Mary W. Tise, Hyattsville.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Michael F. Cronin, Lawrence.
James Nagle, Concord Junction.
William F. Walsh, Hinsdale.

MICHIGAN.

Louis J. Braun, South Range.
J. W. Ewing, Grand Ledge.
Thomas Gilligan, Hopkins.
August C. Goehrend, Reed City.
William W. Harper, Harrison.
Arthur Hillman, Akron.
William P. Hicks, Holly.
Daniel A. Holland, Hancock.
Herbert E. Iveson, Addison.
Joseph Karl, St. Clair Heights.
Arthur A. Juttner, Menominee.
Thomas H. McGee, Farmington.
Robert Mooney, Ontonagon.
Eugene L. Rose, Petoskey.

NEVADA.

Alton A. Carman, Pioche.

NEW YORK.

J. E. Morgan Dodge, Lawrence.
G. H. Mills, Delevan.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Ernest L. Auman, Ashboro.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

J. F. Rickenbaker, Lake City.
A. C. Thompson, Conway.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

William Moore, Armour.

VIRGINIA.

Lillie L. Davis, National Soldiers Home.
John S. Scott, Parksley.

WASHINGTON.

Frank C. Willey, Shelton.

WISCONSIN.

Annie K. Blanchard, Blanchardville.
Charles F. Dillett, Shawano.
Irvin H. Ecker, Whitehall.
Albert F. Fuchs, Loyal.
Aloys Grimm, Cassville.
David A. Holmes, Milton.
Franz Markus, Medford.
John O'Neil, North Freedom.
Edward Porter, Cornell.
E. D. Singleton, Camp Douglas.
J. V. Swift, Benton.
W. M. Ward, Soldiers Grove.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, November 29, 1913.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art supremely wise and strong and good, our heavenly Father, by the faith which holds our course to Thee, by the hope that illumines the way, by the love that makes us one with Thee and pours itself out in self-sacrifice for the good of mankind, inspire us with high ideals, pure motives, and a sincere desire to fulfill our earthly destiny and leave behind us a record worthy of emulation, bearing with us into the great beyond a character woven into the tissues of the soul after the similitude of the Master's. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, November 26, was read and approved.

SWEARING IN MEMBERS.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the adoption of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk. [Applause.]

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, before that I desire to present a newly elected Member from Massachusetts to be sworn in.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Alabama withhold his resolution?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I withhold the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. PAIGE] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. CANTOR], Congressman elect from the twentieth district of New York, will come forward and be sworn in.

Accordingly Mr. CALVIN D. PAIGE, Member elect third Massachusetts district, and Mr. JACOB A. CANTOR, Member elect twentieth New York district, presented themselves before the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

The SPEAKER. Now Mr. LOFT, of the thirteenth New York district, will come forward.

Mr. GEORGE W. LOFT, Member elect thirteenth New York district, presented himself before the bar of the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair finds on examination that the credentials of Mr. LOFT are in proper form and has a protest against his being seated on a purely legal question. The Chair will have the protest read.

The Clerk read as follows:

NOVEMBER 24, 1913.

Hon. CHAMP CLARK.

Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Capitol, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: On behalf of William J. Wilkins, a voter in the thirteenth congressional district of the State of New York, and of other voters in that district, I respectfully protest against the seating of GEORGE W. LOFT as a Member of the House of Representatives, based on his alleged election at a general election held in the State of New York and in the city of New York as Representative in Congress to fill a vacancy in that office occasioned by the death of Hon. Timothy D. Sullivan, September 1, 1913, on the ground that the said alleged special election, held at the date of said general election, is null and void, in that the executive authority of the State of New York did not issue a writ of election as provided by Article I, section 2, subsection 4, of the Constitution of the United States; and in that a proclamation purporting to conform to